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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section

WEEKLY BULLETIN

For Period

16 - 22 August

1948

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SECTION I

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Special Training Course for Model Health Center Personnel

Reference Section I Weekly Bulletin #75. Special One-Week Training Courses for the Chief Nutritionist and the Chief Sanitarian of the Model Health Center in each prefecture are scheduled at the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo during the period 27 September through 2 October. Detailed instructions will be given concerning their duties and functions in the work of the Health Center. It is very important that every prefecture have qualified personnel in these positions and that they send them to Tokyo for the one-week course of special training.

Information received indicates that most Model Health Centers already have such personnel on duty. Those who do not yet have such qualified personnel in the Model Health Centers should secure such personnel early enough to enable them to attend these special training courses. Military Government Health Officers are urged to ascertain that prefectural health authorities take the action as outlined above. The necessary notification concerning these special courses has been forwarded to each prefecture by the Ministry of Welfare. Additional special courses for other categories of public health personnel in Model Health Centers will be scheduled later this year.

Sanitation

"Dissolution of Sanitary Associations and other Similar Organizations":

Numerous reports have been received relative to the illegal activities of sanitary associations and other similar organizations. These reports have indicated that subject organizations are not voluntary, as alleged, and that they have, in fact, adopted the pattern of organization and operation of the old Tonarigumi and in many cases are being operated or directly influenced by the same officials who formerly directed the activities of the Tonarigumi and other similar organizations in violation of Cabinet Order No. 15, 1947. Subject Cabinet Order required dissolution of all organizations similar to the Chonaikai, Burakukai or Federations thereof and Tonarigumi and the assumption of their functions by proper Sections of the offices of a municipality, Ward, Town, Village and the Government.

About one year ago, the Ministry of Welfare requested permission to utilize sanitary associations (Eisei Kumiai) and public health associations to assist the public health departments in stimulating interest in public health problems. Informal permission for the existence of such organizations was granted in June 1947 upon the conditions that such associations would be strictly voluntary in membership and that they would adhere to the provisions and abide by the prohibitions of Cabinet Order No. 15, 1947, by restricting their activities to educational and advisory matters.

A one year trial period has proved that these associations did not live up to the original agreement. In fact, these organizations have adopted the pattern of organization and operation of the old Tonarigumi. As a result of this situation the entire matter has been reconsidered and a policy directive has been issued by this Headquarters. Subject directive, PHMJG 69, together with letter of General Application has been forwarded through Command Channels. In brief this Memorandum provides that the provisions of Cabinet Order No. 15, 1947, will be enforced with respect to all so-called sanitary associations or public health associations. For the information of Military Government Teams, a copy of subject memorandum is inclosed with this bulletin (Inclosure #1).

Japanese B Encephalitis

Reference Section II Weekly Bulletin #85. The current Japanese B Encephalitis epidemic which originated in Tokyo on or about 20 July reached its

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peak in Tokyo on 13 August and has since been subsiding rapidly. Although cases continue to occur and will probably continue to occur for some time yet, it can be stated with certainty that the epidemic is definitely on the decline in Tokyo. The epidemiological picture in Tokyo has been the same as in previous epidemics.

Cases continue to be reported from the prefectures listed in last week's Bulletin and in addition a few cases have been reported from a number of other prefectures especially in the southern part of Japan. Although complete information is not available, it appears likely that some of these sporadic cases may not be Japanese B Encephalitis at all but rather may represent misdiagnoses as a result of an acute consciousness of the existence of Japanese B Encephalitis in Japan. The following is a tabulation, by prefectures, of Encephalitis cases reported to this Headquarters up to 0900 hours 23 August 1948.

Iwate	1	Aichi	133
Miyagi	13	Mie	11
Akita	6	Shiga	11
Yaragata	6	Kyoto	3
Fukushima	8	Osaka	6
Ibaraki	155	Hyogo	9
Tochigi	76	Nara	1
Gumma	88	Tottori	1
Saitama	219	Shimane	1
Chiba	106	Hiroshima	1
Tokyo	1664	Kochi	2
Kanagawa	397	Fukuoka	3
Toyama	11	Kumamoto	4
Yamanashi	40	Oita	2
Nagano	32	Miyazaki	2
Gifu	40	Kagoshima	3
Shizuoka	155		
		Total	3244

Venereal Disease Control

Examination of the graph of venereal disease case rates for all Japan reveals that there has been a sharp downward trend from a peak in April 1948 of 425 per 100,000 per annum for gonorrhea, 375 for syphilis and 75 for chancroid to the low July rate of 256 for gonorrhea, 245 syphilis and 32 for chancroid.

Although there may be several factors involved it is believed that a let-down in venereal disease control activities, public education in particular, is largely responsible for this decline in the venereal disease rates.

It is suggested that Military Government Health Officers study the prefectural venereal disease rates and impress upon the health authorities the necessity for increased activity in venereal disease control.

SECTION II

MEDICAL SERVICES DIVISION

Mr. Joseph Groesbeck, of the Army Medical Library, has completed arrangements for the shipment of American medical texts and journals to Japan. These texts will arrive during the next few months in increasing quantities and will aid in the fulfillment of an urgent demand for medical literature and textbooks in the schools of Japan. The Japanese Medical Library Association has undertaken the problem of distributing these volumes to its membership libraries throughout Japan.

SECTION III

VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Equine Encephalomyelitis

The report for 20 August disclosed cases of equine encephalomyelitis to have been confirmed in a total of 31 prefectures. The total overall report now lists

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1138 positive cases, 100 suspect cases, 219 deaths and 30 deaths by sacrificing. This represents a mortality rate of 20.1 per cent.

The Japanese Government has placed a quarantine on the movement of horses, in which inter-island movement is forbidden, and horses in prefectures having reported the disease are restricted to intra-prefectural traffic. Collections of horses for exhibit and resale purposes are forbidden during the period of quarantine. Any prefecture having reported the outbreak of equine encephalomyelitis cannot lift or change the quarantine without permission of the Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Weekly Animal Disease Report

The following animal diseases were reported for the period 14 August to 20 August, as submitted by the Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Nagano	Swine Erysipelas	1
Hokkaido	" "	2
Iwate	" "	17
Saitama	" "	2
"	Swine Cholera	8
Iwate	Texas Fever	2
Fukushima	Swine Cholera	2
"	Swine Erysipelas	1
Chiba	Swine Cholera	2
Tottori	Anthrax	1
Tokyo	Swine Cholera	1
Saitama	Equine Encephalomyelitis	1
Yamagata	" "	44
Gumma	" "	8
Gifu	" "	4
Miyazaki	" "	3
Nagano	" "	25
Yamanashi	" "	5
Fukuoka	" "	8
Niigata	" "	6
Miyagi	" "	59
Akita	" "	2
Iwate	" "	78
Yamaguchi	" "	3
Tottori	" "	1
Oita	" "	24
Shiga	" "	1
Ehime	" "	1
Okayama	" "	1
Kagoshima	" "	1
Tokushima	" "	2
Kagawa	" "	1
Aomori	" "	1
Chiba	" "	3
Tokyo	" "	4
Tochigi	" "	80
Fukushima	" "	131

Note: Equine encephalomyelitis vaccine is being produced in three laboratories in Tokyo at the maximum rate of 120,000 cc monthly. Low production is the reason for some prefectures not having received any vaccine as allocation is being made on the basis of prefectural requests.

SECTION IV

SUPPLY DIVISION

Production

A total of 5,800 pieces of the various types of DDT dusting and spraying equipment for mosquito and fly control programs was produced during the period

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8 - 14 August. Large stocks of this equipment are on hand to meet all requirements.

During the period 8-14 August, 686,380 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, and 179,255 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray were distributed. At the same time, 149,950 gallons of 5% DDT spray were received from the manufacturing plants. Total inventory stocks on hand in regional warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare as of 14 August include 1,285,221 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 423,287 gallons of 5% DDT spray, and 49,331 vials of typhus vaccine.

Distribution

During the period 8 - 14 August a total of 8,483 pieces of dusting and spraying equipment for insect and rodent control was distributed to 24 prefectures, as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semiautomatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>
Hokkaido		300	650	200
Aomori		804		
Iwate	480	300		200
Miyagi		200		72
Akita		400		200
Yamagata	72		150	
Fukushima		24		
Tochigi		200		200
Gumma		5		
Saitama				230
Chiba	168	32		150
Tokyo		242	2	650
Nagano		24		300
Shizuoka			300	
Osaka	150			
Shimane			50	
Yamaguchi	600			
Tokushima				200
Kagawa				450
Ehime	48			
Fukuoka		100		100
Oita			50	
Miyazaki	150			
Kanagawa		30		
	<u>1,668</u>	<u>2,661</u>	<u>1,202</u>	<u>2,952</u>

During the period 9 - 15 August 157 drums, 50 gallons each, of pyrethrum emulsion were shipped to six prefectures. This is equivalent to 235,500 gallons of finished insecticide. Shipments are as specified below:

Distribution of Pyrethrum Emulsion, 30X, 9-15 August 1948

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Quantity 50-gal Drums</u>
Hokkaido	57
Tochigi	15
Chiba	18
Ishikawa	45
Osaka	15
Shiga	7
Total	<u>157</u>

The distribution as noted above completes the distribution of pyrethrum emulsion according to the 1948 allocation plan listed in Weekly Bulletin No. 72, for period 9-15 May.

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The Ministry of Welfare reports that during July 6,437,335 tablets of santonin were distributed to the various prefectures, as follows:

Distribution of Santonin: July 1948

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Hokkaido	86,100
Aomori	38,900
Iwate	247,600
Miyagi	58,470
Akita	198,800
Yamagata	201,440
Fukushima	198,665
Ibaraki	132,310
Tochigi	59,890
Gumma	67,830
Saitama	85,420
Chiba	166,850
Tokyo	374,720
Kanagawa	72,500
Niigata	422,880
Yamanashi	18,380
Nagano	272,700
Shizuoka	756,030
Toyama	190,350
Ishikawa	74,690
Fukui	31,260
Gifu	127,110
Aichi	94,540
Mie	35,400
Shiga	170,300
Kyoto	288,250
Osaka	191,760
Hyogo	116,205
Nara	315,480
Wakayama	130,800
Tottori	30,720
Shimane	16,530
Okayama	83,460
Hiroshima	149,800
Yamaguchi	25,370
Tokushima	85,900
Kagawa	30,200
Ehime	187,860
Kochi	112,120
Fukuoka	85,475
Saga	61,440
Nagasaki	47,980
Kumamoto	78,480
Oita	63,510
Miyazaki	77,760
Kagoshima	75,100
Total	6,437,335

SECTION V

NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Violations

Four arrests for illegal cultivation of the opium poppy were reported. The number of plants being cultivated varied from 27 to 300. One of the defendants was in possession of one gram of opium obtained from the plant. The Attorney

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General's Office has advised the local procurators concerned that severe penalties should be demanded since the prohibition against cultivation of the opium poppy has been in effect three years.

A physician, not registered as a narcotic practitioner, arrested for illegal possession of 66 grams codeine phosphate, 45 grams cocaine hydrochloride and 5 grams morphine hydrochloride was fined ¥ 5,000 in an Appeal Court on the doctor's plea he did not know the above preparations to be narcotics. Evidence was introduced proving he had been dispensing the preparations. A block has been established in Ministry of Welfare files to prevent this physician registering in the future.

Exempt Narcotics

A drug manufacturing company requested permission to merchandise a preparation, containing a small amount of narcotics, as a non-narcotic. The preparation was manufactured in large quantities prior to the establishment of the strict narcotic control system. The company was informed there is no possibility of any exception being made to the Narcotic Control Law which requires registered dealers in exempt narcotics obtain the name, address, and use from the consumer at the time of sale.

Only 15 500 gram bottles are being sold per month in Japan. The company was advised not to attempt to overstock registrants with an unsalable preparation. In the event the company decides to destroy the preparation, such destruction will be consummated through instructions from the Ministry of Welfare who will direct a narcotic agent to witness any such destruction. Recovery of the small amount of narcotics contained in the preparation is not considered feasible by the Drug Disposal Committee.

SECTION VI

WELFARE DIVISION

Red Cross Disaster Relief Activities

As might be expected, the spectacular disaster, always fully covered by appropriate news agencies, is given wide publicity and persons and agencies participating in disaster relief work attendant thereto are recognized for the services rendered. However, many local disasters occur frequently throughout Japan and it is interesting to know the work that the Japanese Red Cross has been doing in conjunction with these more localized disturbances.

The following tabulated report indicates the scope and content of the work that the Japanese Red Cross has been engaged in, in various localities throughout Japan, as reported in the month of July to National Headquarters:

Type	Location	Date	Victims	Buildings Damaged	Relief Measures
Fire	Aomori Pref.	June 8	98 recipients of relief		¥10,000 & 170 parcels cotton distributed
"	Aomori City		163 "		¥5,000, clothing, blankets distributed
Explosion	Katsuta Coal Mine	June 18	62 dead 8 injured		1 medical relief unit sent
Fire	Hokkaido	May 11	1 dead 3 injured	317	1 medical relief unit sent
Fire	Hokkaido	May 24	1 dead	31	1 medical relief unit sent
Fire	Hokkaido	May 16	3 dead 23 wounded	163	129 Home Medicine Packages distributed
Flood	Nagasaki Pref.	July 5	7,085 3 dead 1 missing 1 injured	1,460	64 Home Medicine Packages distributed; 1 Epidemic Prevention Unit

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Wounded Soldier's Badge and Bereaved Family Badge

Reference Weekly Bulletin No. 83 for the period 26 July - 1 August, "The Awarding of Medals to Wounded Soldiers and Bereaved Families". Final decision has been made by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers as to the status of wounded soldiers and bereaved families' badges, and as these badges have never ranked, according to the Japanese system, with medals and decorations, they may still be presented according to this decision.

The following information has been given to the Ministry of Welfare and is repeated for the information that it contains:

"SCAP has decided that the appropriate Japanese Government authorities, exceptionally, will be permitted to present to qualified persons the Soldier's Wound Badge (Gunjin Shoi Kisho) and the Bereaved Family Badge (Gunjin Isoku Kisho). SCAP does not however mean to encourage the conferment of these badges.

"These Badges or medals are not to be publicly displayed or worn in connection with public and/or private welfare fund drives, or for the purpose of street solicitation or street begging. The Japanese authorities will take appropriate measures to prevent and suppress the wearing or display of these badges for such purposes!"

National Conferences, September and October

The following meetings are scheduled for the near future.

1. Monday, 6 September, at 1300 at Japanese Red Cross, National Conference of all Chairmen of Prefectural Community Chest Committees. Subject: Campaign Methods.
2. 1, 2 and 3 October at Sapporo City, Hokkaido, National Welfare Commissioners and Child Welfare Workers' Conference.
3. 11 and 12 October, Central Social Welfare Hall, Tokyo, the National Social Workers' Assembly.

Refers for Relief Committee Shipments

Reference Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No. 84. The breakdown of 120 goats to be distributed by the Ministry of Welfare is as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Institution</u>	<u>Number of Goats</u>
Fukuoka	Fukuoka Gakuen	5
	Wakahisa-midorien	5
	Wahaku seishoen	5
	Shofuen	5
	Fukuoka Shakaikan	4
	Yasunaga Byoin	3
	Total	27
Saga	Senshinryo	5
	Shintoku Gakko	5
	Kosei Bokujuo	5
	Hizen Ryoyojoyo	3
	Seikoen	3
	Mo Gakko	3
	Total	24

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<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Institution</u>	<u>Number of Goats</u>
Kumamoto	Jiaion	5
	Shinazaki Ikujiin	3
	Oe Gakuen	5
	Shirakawa Gakuen	4
	Yashiro Shonenryo	3
	Nazareen	3
	Fujisakidaidoen	3
Total		26
Oita	Sayuri Aijien	5
	Hikarinosono Shiragikuryo	3
	Nakatsu Yoseiin	5
	Oitashi Wakabaen	5
	Takashima Kaiyo Shonen Kyowaen	4
	Oita Fukkyo Seinen Kaikan	3
	Sokizenkaku	5
Total		30
Kagoshima	Jinfuryo	4
	Makinohara Gakko	5
	Mikawahara Noen	4
Total		13
Grand Total		120

Disaster Relief Operations

In anticipation of future needs, several prefectures have developed disaster relief "dry runs" to test the efficiency of the work and speed with which responsible elements coordinate their activities. A good example of such a test operation was held during May in Niigata Prefecture.

Following is the account of the simulated disaster prepared by the Niigata Military Government Team and is published for information of other MG Teams contemplating this type of disaster relief test:

"Disaster Exercise -- Niigata City

29 May 1948

I. Plan for Exercise

The Niigata Prefecture Disaster Plan was given a test operation on 29 May to ascertain how effective the organization for disaster relief would be under actual disaster circumstances.

Prior to the test the Prefectural Disaster Plan had been approved by Military Government, necessary revision had been made where discrepancies were found in the original plans and copies of the approved plan had been sent to the Ministry of Welfare.

The team welfare officer had suggested to the prefecture disaster planning board in April that a test exercise be held at an early date to see how well they could operate under simulated disaster condition. The following is an outline of the exercise that was held under the plan developed by the Japanese Prefectural Officials

I. Report of Disaster: Alerting Phase

a. Disaster occurs at 1310 hours 29 May when a fire broke out at a house near the Daiwa Department Store in Niigata City. Police report fire to welfare chief and at same time fire department notified and Japanese Red Cross alerted.

b. Because of strong winds the fire threatened to spread throughout the business section of the city involving four complete blocks.

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c. Police (Public Safety) Fire Department, Communication Section and General Affairs Section started action immediately.

II. Initial Activities of Disaster Operating Team

a. Coordination of reports to General Affairs Section was done by liaison party from scene of disaster.

b. Military Government notified by liaison party.

c. General Affairs Section made responsible for recording all reports from disaster - to handle all charges and expenses involved in operation.

d. Public Safety

Niigata City Police Station. Police Training and District Police Station turned out 100 police to preserve peace, assist in relief to victims and to maintain order and traffic control including spectators. Reports on damage and situation were made by police party to the city police station.

e. Fire Department

Niigata Fire Brigade and two assistants (three in all) were turned out immediately.

f. Communications

Telephones were controlled and held open for official use only. Public notified of this in advance. Priority given on all communication to reports from disaster area.

Second Phase

Situation Report - at 1410 hours

Fire spreads rapidly

100 dwellings completely destroyed

500 persons homeless in the section

40 dwellings partially destroyed

200 persons homeless

70 families (350 persons) taken to emergency shelter

8 persons injured

5 seriously burned

5 persons ill

Total of 18 persons needing medical treatment

Actions of Disaster Team

1. Welfare Section establishes relief services - refugee centers set up and put in operation - assisted by the technical and cooperation section. Public Primary School opened for homeless persons.

2. Health Section supervisor emergency medical treatment and care for victims. Japanese Red Cross set up first aid station in nearby temple and evacuated injured from disaster scene to aid station and hospitals.

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Health Section arranges for disinfection, DDT and inoculation of homeless to prevent disease.

3. Transportation Section arranges for necessary vehicles to take homeless to emergency shelters.

4. Additional fire brigade (district) turned out - total of 5 brigadier fighting spread of fire - peak of operations.

Third Phase

1. Situation report as of 1500 hours fire under control

Total damage.....	4 city blocks destroyed
1000 persons (200 families).....	homeless
400 persons (80 families).....	homes partially destroyed
30 persons.....	injured
10 persons.....	seriously burned
10 persons.....	sick

a. Food, clothing and supplies made available to victims through the Welfare Section.

b. Destroyed area being cleared and rebuilt under direction of the Cooperation Section.

Summary

This disaster exercise revealed that the Japanese can plan and carry out an operation in a satisfactory manner. Certain lessons were learned in this exercise that are valuable in future planning and may serve to eliminate many costly mistakes when actual disaster occurs.

For example, it was found out that alerting of each service and section had to be well planned and carried out. In this operation the Japanese Red Cross Chairman was not notified at once and consequently his team did not get into action until about the second phase of the exercise.

Public Assistance

Welfare Officers may wish to base informational programs on the following suggested lists of responsibilities in the public assistance program in connection with the recently announced increases in the allowance tables.

Agency responsibilities

1. To accept applications for public assistance or for services and to act on the applications with a minimum of delay.
2. To inform the applicant of his eligibility or non-eligibility.
3. To provide a system for appeals to higher authority in the event of dissatisfaction with a decision rendered by an agency employee or an agency official.
4. To provide family or individual counseling services for persons who desire such services.
5. To provide knowledge concerning all parallel programs and services and a referral system.
6. To provide assistance adequate to maintain health and family unity on a basis compatible with decency standards of the area served.

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7. To protect the individual recipient by recognizing the confidentiality of information provided by the recipient.

8. It should be recognized that policies and rules are built around the majority of cases - the average situation. It is unwise to lose sight of the goals of the program by preoccupation with the unusual case or the minority situation. In those few cases, policies should be used as far as they apply, supplemented by good judgment and common sense.

9. When need has been established, the applicant for public assistance should continue to receive his grant in an unchanged amount until his needs change or ineligibility has been definitely established. Withholding a grant until presumptive ineligibility has been cleared is not good agency policy and often creates undue hardship for the recipient.

10. To conduct its business in such a way that its expenditures are properly accounted for and that it has recorded proof of eligibility for each person receiving public assistance from the agency.

Responsibility of the Recipient

1. While the recipient chooses whether he wants the agency's service, if he receives it he is obligated to also accept the legal limitations surrounding it, within which both the recipient and the agency must function. However, the agency must exercise care that operating procedures expedite agency function rather than introduce unnecessary or arbitrary complications.

2. The recipient must realize that the public agency concerned must have a record of the recipient's status which reflects the true condition of his family's situation at all times if the agency is to justify the expenditure of public funds for the support of the recipient.

3. The recipient should recognize that it is his duty to do everything in his power, within the limits of his physical and mental ability, to relieve the public of responsibility for his support, even for short periods of employment.

4. The recipient should be aware of the penalties for fraudulently receiving public funds for his support.

5. The able-bodied employable members of the family should be registered at employment offices. Those claiming illness should have a statement concerning condition from a physician. Nothing in the above two points is meant to imply that mothers with growing children or that those who are needed in the home for other reasons should be forced into employment.

6. The applicant must realize that there is only one basic requirement for public assistance and that that basis is need. There are no provisions in the Daily Life Security Law for payments to special groups of persons who suffered losses as a result of war or for any other reason. Public assistance funds, in the last analysis, are provided through tax payments by one's friends and neighbors. It is the desire of the nation through the wise use of those funds and with the pattern as set up by the Daily Life Security Law, to provide for its more unfortunate citizens the minimum amount of assistance which will provide a healthful, decent living for those persons.

SECTION VII

SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

General

With reference to earlier issues of this Bulletin, the summary of current reports required under the several social insurance programs is continued below.

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Under the Welfare Pension Insurance Program, the Prefectural Insurance sections have to submit to the Ministry of Welfare the following reports:

1. Monthly Report

This report, which is due at the Ministry 40 days after the completion of the month reported on, contains:

- a. The number of insured by sex and establishments covered.
- b. The number of insured grouped according to sex and wage classes.
- c. The number of benefits currently paid, broken down by class of benefit, number of cases and amounts.
- d. Contributions collected and total benefit expenditures.

2. Annual Report

This report is a summary statement of the number of insured and establishments covered, classed by major industry.

(A summary of statistical report requirements under Seamen's Insurance will follow in the subsequent issue of this Bulletin.)

Health Insurance

Incomplete reports have indicated a wide variation among localities as to the number of employers who are delinquent in submitting premium payments under Health Insurance, government-managed. The amended Law has strengthened the procedures for requiring the prompt payment of premiums. This is important in order to perfect the prompt payment of benefits and medical care claims.

SECTION VIII

MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

<u>PHMJG</u>	<u>Dated</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Surveillance</u>	<u>Distribution</u>
69	8/16/48	Dissolution of Sanitary Associations and other Similar Organizations	Yes	All MG Teams
Note: See Section I, Preventive Medicine Division for information and Incl. 1				
70	8/19/48	Utilization of Coffee in Joint Funds Campaign	No	MG, 8th Army
Note: Directive to Ministry of Welfare, advising conditions under which no objection was offered to a plan for utilization of coffee in the "Joint Funds Campaign, Community Chest and Japanese Red Cross Society".				
71	8/20/48	Draft of Cabinet Ordinance to Abolish Enforcement Ordinance of Seamen's Insurance Law	No	MG, 8th Army

Note: Directive to Ministry of Welfare, advising there is no objection to the draft of "Cabinet Ordinance to Abolish Enforcement Ordinance of Seamen's Insurance Law".

Crawford F. Sams

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

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- ² Incls: 1. Dissolution of Sanitary Associations and other Similar Organizations (PHMJG-69).
2. Digest and report of cases and deaths from communicable diseases in Japan for week ending 14 August 1948.

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Inclosure No. 1 missing

DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASE IN JAPAN
FOR THE WEEK ENDED 14 AUGUST 1948

During the thirty-third week ended 14 August 1948 there were 14,779 cases of communicable disease compared with 13,766 in the preceding week. Complete reports were received from all prefectures.

Tuberculosis cases (8,160) were approximately 2 percent fewer than previously (8,350). They were 13 percent less than in the corresponding week of 1947 (9,412). The current and cumulative case rates were 546.4 and 484.4 respectively.

The numbers of cases of measles (728) was 12 percent less than in the preceding week (825). It was 80 percent below the total (3,633) in the thirty-third week of 1947. The current and cumulative case rates were 48.7 and 91.9 respectively.

Whooping cough continued to increase. The current number of cases (1,919) was 9 percent higher than last week (1,754). It was, however, 57 percent less than in the corresponding period of 1947 (4,461). The current and cumulative case rates were 128.5 and 70.6 respectively.

Little change was recorded in pneumonia. There were 637 cases this week compared with 647 previously. In the corresponding period of 1947 there were nearly 3 times as many cases (1,780) as currently. The current and cumulative case rates were 42.7 and 185.0 respectively.

Twenty-one cases of influenza were reported this week compared with 9 previously. There were 26 cases in the thirty-third week last year. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.4 and 4.9 respectively.

Diphtheria cases declined 9 percent, from 149 to 136 this week. While deaths declined from 13 to 9. The current number of cases was little more than half the total (263) in the corresponding week of 1947 and less than 30 percent of the figure (477) for the same period of 1946. Nine prefectures had no cases and the remaining 37 had from 1 to 8 cases each. Twenty prefectures recorded decreases, 16 had small increases and 10 registered no change. The current and cumulative case rates were 9.1 and 20.6 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.6 and 1.9.

Dysentery cases declined for the second consecutive week. The number of cases (962) was 6 percent less than previously (1,024) and deaths (235) were 27 percent less than last week (324). The current number of cases was approximately one fourth the total (3,734) in the thirty-third week of 1947 and 17 percent of the figure (5,687) for the same period of 1946. There were decreases in the rates of 25 prefectures, increases in 18 and no change in 3. The largest increases were recorded in Kagawa Prefecture where cases increased from 2 to 23 and in Iwate Prefecture where cases rose from 20 to 40. The current and cumulative case rates were 64.4 and 17.1 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 15.7 and 4.3.

The number of typhoid fever cases this week (338) was 15 percent higher than previously (294). There were 40 deaths compared with 45 last week. The number of cases was nearly 60 percent less than in the thirty-third week of 1947 (822) and approximately 75 percent less than in the same period of 1946 (1,315). Increases were recorded this week in 20 prefectures, decreases in 18 and 8 prefectural rates remained unchanged. Increases of 10 to 13 cases were recorded in Hokkaido, Tokyo, Aichi and Hiroshima. The current and cumulative case rates were 22.6 and 11.6 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 2.7 and 1.3.

Paratyphoid fever cases declined nearly 30 percent, from 110 to 78 currently. This was approximately the same as the number (81) reported in the thirty-first week. There were 6 deaths this week compared with 5 previously. The current total of cases was more than 60 percent less than in the same week of 1947 (203) and more than 70 percent below the number (268) in the corresponding period of 1946. Eighteen prefectures had no cases this week, 27 had from 1 to 5 cases each and Tokyo reported 18 cases. There were decreases in 21 prefectures, increases in 13 and no change in 12. The current and cumulative case rates were 5.2 and 3.7 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.4 and 0.2.

No cases of smallpox have been reported for 3 weeks and no death for 4 weeks. During the corresponding weeks of 1947 and 1946 there were 1 and 5 cases respectively. The cumulative case rate was 0.1 and the cumulative death rate was less than 0.1.

No cases of typhus fever have been recorded for 2 weeks and no deaths for 5 weeks. During the thirty-third weeks of 1947 and 1946 there were 4 and 27 cases respectively. The cumulative case and death rates as of 14 August 1948 were 0.9 and 0.1 respectively.

Malaria cases this week totalled 248, an increase of 62 percent over the figure (153) for the preceding week. There was 1 death compared with none previously. The current number of cases was 54 percent of the total (456) in the corresponding week of 1947 and less than 20 percent of the number (1,340) in the same period of 1946. Sixteen prefectures had no cases of malaria this week. Approximately 64 percent (158) of all cases were in Shiga Prefecture. Tokyo and Kyoto Prefectures each recorded 19 cases and the remaining 27 prefectures reported from 1 to 7 cases each. No change was recorded in 15 prefectures. There were small decreases in 14 prefectures and small increases in 15. Most of the increases occurred in Shiga Prefecture where cases rose from 82 to 158 and in Kyoto Prefecture where there were 19 cases currently compared with none previously. Thirteen of the 19 cases were in Maizuru City. The current and cumulative case rates for All Japan were 16.6 and 7.1 respectively. The current death rate was 0.1 and the cumulative rate less than 0.1.

There were 38 cases and no deaths reported for scarlet fever this week compared with 39 cases and 1 death in the preceding week. The current total was less than in the corresponding week of 1947 (54) but more than in the thirty-third week of 1946 (20). Thirty-two prefectures had no cases of scarlet fever this week. Tokyo-to reported 12 cases; Hokkaido had 6 cases and the remaining 12 prefectures recorded from 1 to 3 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.5 and 3.7 respectively. The cumulative death rate was less than 0.1.

There was little change in epidemic meningitis. This week there were 70 cases and 19 deaths compared with 72 cases and 18 deaths in the preceding week. The current total of cases was considerably higher than in the corresponding weeks of 1947 and 1946 when there were 51 and 27 cases respectively. Nearly half (22) of the prefectures had no cases currently. Tokyo-to reported 13 cases and the remaining 23 prefectures had from 1 to 8 cases each. It should be noted that the number of cases in Tokyo-to was reduced from 39 in the preceding week and nine other prefectures recorded small decreases but these were balanced by small increases in 16 prefectures. No change was recorded in 20 prefectures. The current and cumulative case rates for all Japan were 4.7 and 3.0 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 1.3 and 0.7.

A total of 1,444 cases of suspect Japanese "B" encephalitis was reported this week compared with 340 previously. There were 246 deaths compared with 47 in preceding week. During the thirty-third weeks of 1947 and 1946 there were reported 13 and 7 cases respectively. Fifty-seven percent (821) of all cases were in Tokyo-to. Eighty-five percent (1,223) of all cases were in four prefectures - Tokyo, Kanagawa, Saitama and Chiba. Five additional prefectures in the same area reported from 17 to 58 cases each. These were Shizuoka, Gumma, Ibaraki, Yamaguchi and Aichi. From 1 to 8 cases were reported in 13 more prefectures. The current and cumulative case rates were 96.7 and 3.7 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 16.5 and 0.6.

There continued to be no cholera or plague.

The current and cumulative number of cases of syphilis were 3,337 and 144,313 respectively; for gonorrhea, 3,186 and 152,331; for chancroid, 457 and 25,622. Decreases from the totals for the previous week were recorded for syphilis and gonorrhea but chancroid increased slightly. During the thirty-second week there were 3,493 cases of syphilis, 3,294 cases of gonorrhea and 426 cases of chancroid. The current number of syphilis cases was 17 percent higher than in the thirty-third week of 1947 (2,849) but the current totals for gonorrhea and chancroid were less than in the corresponding period of 1947 when there were 4,453 cases of gonorrhea and 739 cases of chancroid. The current and cumulative case rates for each of these diseases were: syphilis, 223.4 and 292.8 respectively; gonorrhea, 213.3 and 309.1; and chancroid, 30.6 and 52.0.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN

WEEK ENDED - 14 August 1948

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	2	1	806	108	74	13	553	45
AOMORI	-	1	146	8	2	1	47	8
IWATE	4	2	208	22	40	6	156	26
MIYAGI	8	-	297	19	4	-	86	9
AKITA	6	-	375	26	10	1	112	25
YAMAGATA	-	-	169	15	19	2	137	21
FUKUSHIMA	4	-	122	9	42	11	303	49
IBARAKI	7	-	219	7	58	17	427	176
TOCHIGI	4	-	230	20	16	11	177	61
GUMMA	-	-	159	29	45	8	311	69
SAITAMA	3	1	236	19	33	14	243	92
CHIBA	1	-	95	5	15	5	139	31
TOKYO	5	-	646	*90	88	14	*958	200
KANAGAWA	4	-	287	28	17	3	187	46
NIIGATA	3	-	420	37	34	1	352	39
TOYAMA	2	-	69	10	2	-	32	7
ISHIKAWA	2	-	164	14	4	-	22	4
FUKUI	2	-	74	8	23	7	134	25
YAMANASHI	-	-	45	-	3	-	40	6
YAGANO	1	-	262	13	23	-	225	26
GIFU	6	-	77	8	26	12	242	80
SHIZUOKA	1	-	187	22	21	8	194	83
AICHI	5	-	287	28	45	13	444	155
KIE	2	-	174	18	5	1	123	31
SHIGA	-	-	54	2	5	-	53	10
KYOTO	2	-	170	21	25	3	179	46
OSAKA	4	-	188	19	15	6	314	57
HYOGO	6	-	291	33	31	7	226	49
KARA	3	1	89	4	1	-	19	2
WAKAYAMA	1	-	78	3	2	-	28	8
TOTTORI	-	-	45	3	6	4	40	15
SHIMANE	3	-	171	15	22	7	96	30
OKAYAMA	-	-	178	18	11	1	94	37
HIROSHIMA	4	-	267	7	33	10	165	49
YAMAGUCHI	2	-	*205	*6	16	6	98	31
TOKUSHIMA	3	-	85	10	12	-	80	13
KAGAWA	-	-	98	11	23	-	91	19
EHIME	3	1	264	31	26	4	228	75
KOCHI	1	-	97	5	7	2	48	13
FUKUOKA	3	1	523	31	21	11	242	64
SAGA	4	-	357	24	11	2	121	44
NAGASAKI	8	-	289	36	9	5	152	52
KUMAMOTO	-	-	99	8	11	5	162	65
OITA	6	-	314	34	7	4	87	58
MIYAZAKI	5	-	244	22	14	7	143	*44
KAGOSHIMA	6	1	272	24	8	3	97	27
TOTAL	136	9	*10132	930	962	235	*8407	*2122
RATE								
Current	9.1	0.6	20.6	1.9	64.2	15.7	17.1	4.3
Previous	10.0	0.9			68.6	21.7		

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID				PARATYPHOID			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	21	-	191	11	5	-	63	2
AOMORI	5	-	60	7	4	-	10	1
IWATE	-	-	32	6	2	-	31	4
MIYAGI	15	-	101	6	3	-	67	3
AKITA	1	-	36	5	-	-	5	1
YAMAGATA	1	1	54	11	2	-	15	-
FUKUSHIMA	6	-	195	18	2	-	47	2
IBARAKI	4	-	104	14	4	1	50	2
TOCHIGI	12	1	87	14	2	-	28	2
GUMMA	4	-	73	10	2	-	40	1
SAITAMA	5	2	130	25	1	-	29	1
CHIBA	9	-	135	4	1	-	39	-
TOKYO	35	5	772	86	18	-	514	15
KANAGAWA	22	2	307	35	5	-	85	-
CHIGATA	11	-	153	16	3	1	62	6
TOYAMA	1	-	99	9	-	-	21	2
ISHIKAWA	4	-	47	6	1	-	6	1
FUKUI	5	1	68	4	-	-	13	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	14	-	-	-	9	3
NAAGANO	24	8	383	29	2	1	40	2
GIFU	12	-	254	32	1	-	42	3
SHIZUOKA	8	6	184	22	3	-	98	3
RIICHI	22	1	224	27	2	-	60	3
WIE	10	3	192	19	-	1	45	3
SEIGA	4	-	25	3	2	-	11	-
KYOTO	9	1	176	22	-	-	50	4
OSAKA	13	1	219	50	-	-	43	2
HYOGO	11	5	229	39	3	-	12	1
KARA	7	-	46	2	1	-	3	-
WAKAYAMA	1	-	89	11	-	-	11	-
TOTTORI	2	-	53	2	-	-	7	1
SHIMANE	2	1	79	6	1	-	56	1
OKAYAMA	5	-	112	14	-	-	7	-
HIROSHIMA	14	1	172	14	-	1	31	1
YAMAGUCHI	6	-	48	3	-	-	9	1
TOKUSHIMA	4	-	75	7	-	-	6	-
KAGAWA	-	-	36	11	2	-	24	3
EHIME	3	1	86	11	2	-	25	-
KOCHI	5	-	88	10	-	-	32	1
FUKUOKA	6	-	119	10	-	-	25	1
SAGA	2	-	31	1	2	1	9	2
NAGASAKI	1	-	50	10	-	-	14	1
FUMAMOTO	-	-	19	3	-	-	13	1
OITA	4	-	99	7	1	-	11	2
MIYAZAKI	-	-	36	2	1	-	12	-
KOGOSHIMA	2	-	9	1	-	-	2	-
TOTAL	338	40	5701	655	78	6	1832	81
RATE								
Current	22.6	2.7	11.6	1.3	5.2	0.4	3.7	0.2
Previous	19.7	3.0			7.4	0.3		

See footnotes at end of table

Weekly Report - 14 August 1948
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PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	6	-	-	-	18	3
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	1
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
IBARAKI	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	1
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	1
CHIBA	-	-	2	-	-	-	6	-
TOKYO	-	-	1	-	-	-	41	3
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	2
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
GIFU	-	-	1	-	-	-	31	2
SHIZUOKA	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
MIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
KYOTO	-	-	2	-	-	-	38	1
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	145	9
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	1	-	-	-	11	1
OKAYAMA	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	11	1
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	1
SAGA	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	2
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	26	1	-	-	451	33
RATE								
Current	-	-	0.1		-	-	0.9	0.1
Previous	-	-			-	-		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 14 August 1948
Continued

PREFECTURE	MALARIA				CHOLERA			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	76	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	1	-	19	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	1	-	31	1	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	2	-	19	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	1	-	21	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	37	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	2	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	2	-	24	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	19	-	236	*3	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	67	1	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	6	-	74	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	2	-	27	2	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	20	1	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	1	-	16	-	-	-	-	-
MAGANO	1	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	2	-	29	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	32	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	2	-	38	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	1	-	51	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	158	-	1550	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	19	-	47	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	41	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	2	1	38	1	-	-	-	-
NARA	2	-	25	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	1	-	14	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	2	-	37	1	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	1	-	33	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	7	-	75	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	36	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	1	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	1	-	20	1	-	-	-	-
EHIME	3	-	88	4	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	1	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	1	-	166	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	1	-	33	1	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	45	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	48	3	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	44	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	1	-	13	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	4	-	115	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	248	1	3490	*19	-	-	-	-

RATE								
Current	16.6	0.1	7.1	0.0	-	-	-	-
Previous	10.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 14 August 1948
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PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOOPIING COUGH		TUBERCULOSIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	140	1890	267	2952	582	19302
AOMORI	14	363	21	366	107	3833
IWATE	12	934	17	450	192	6292
MIYAGI	12	930	35	857	152	5088
AKITA	16	245	8	510	200	4264
YAMAGATA	22	381	28	402	117	3182
FUKUSHIMA	17	532	15	505	257	4900
IBARAKI	10	608	12	422	132	3180
TOCHIGI	1	235	30	741	109	3012
GUMMA	4	296	42	1092	122	2708
SAITAMA	3	84	52	669	143	3815
CHIBA	3	93	8	357	81	3337
TOKYO	13	832	182	2714	820	27251
KANAGAWA	6	179	24	1223	341	9730
NIIGATA	45	*1157	98	*2370	238	*7388
TOYAMA	5	863	36	1586	81	5688
ISHIKAWA	11	655	39	934	151	4145
FUKUI	31	*1201	9	*454	39	*1470
YAMANASHI	1	40	5	217	47	1191
NAGANO	9	992	90	1178	196	5550
GIFU	18	1884	28	485	118	3630
SHIZUOKA	3	879	24	570	146	5527
AICHI	30	1021	205	1081	568	8313
MIE	4	1252	24	426	134	2645
SHIGA	5	500	48	512	55	1932
KYOTO	33	814	62	901	325	6107
OSAKA	7	725	38	630	397	11895
HYOGO	36	1275	46	433	201	4105
NARA	-	87	4	69	33	1433
WAKAYAMA	2	235	-	129	66	1499
TOTTORI	14	859	4	117	72	2525
SHIMANE	9	353	39	1364	61	4999
OKAYAMA	33	3225	26	594	152	*4012
HIROSHIMA	50	4507	37	688	395	9351
YAMAGUCHI	-	333	13	262	49	2474
TOKUSHIMA	5	1633	-	117	38	2169
KAGAWA	1	2217	7	201	11	1732
EHIME	17	4042	54	813	172	6151
KOCHI	11	2135	1	185	47	1921
FUKUOKA	29	1034	123	2450	362	12942
SAGA	3	284	16	588	109	2416
NAGASAKI	10	589	16	512	136	4662
KUMAMOTO	15	1092	19	487	60	2603
OTA	4	559	18	417	135	3487
MIYAZAKI	7	379	15	223	78	2519
KAGOSHIMA	7	856	34	486	133	2362
TOTAL	728	*45279	1919	*34789	8160	*238737
RATE						
Current	48.7	91.9	128.5	70.6	546.4	484.4
Previous	55.2		117.4		559.1	482.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 14 August 1948
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PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS				JAP. B. ENCEPHALITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)
OKLAIDO	6	-	348	2	3	2	149	30	-	-	-	-
OMORI	-	-	12	-	-	-	31	6	-	-	-	-
WATE	-	-	13	1	-	-	13	2	1	1	1	1
MIYAGI	3	-	50	1	2	-	63	7	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	15	-	1	-	45	8	-	-	2	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	16	-	-	-	27	9	1	-	1	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	19	-	1	-	61	15	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	1	-	44	-	2	-	62	16	44	5	48	5
TOCHIGI	-	-	37	-	-	-	9	2	8	2	8	2
GUMMA	1	-	70	3	2	-	19	5	50	12	58	14
SAITAMA	2	-	67	-	1	1	22	10	145	22	148	22
CHIBA	-	-	10	-	2	1	22	3	108	12	108	12
TOKYO	12	-	348	4	13	4	347	91	821	132	1128	*174
KANAGAWA	-	-	63	2	8	3	88	18	149	27	179	30
NIIGATA	1	-	18	1	6	-	27	7	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	6	-	1	1	16	6	3	1	3	1
ISHIKAWA	-	-	4	-	-	-	6	2	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	3	-	-	-	8	2	1	-	1	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	31	-	6	-	17	2	21	6	22	7
YAGANO	1	-	76	-	-	-	28	9	-	-	-	-
CHUO	2	-	42	-	-	-	7	1	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	35	3	6	2	40	8	58	17	58	17
AICHI	-	-	95	-	1	1	18	4	17	2	20	5
RIE	-	-	33	1	-	-	8	-	5	1	5	1
SHIGA	2	-	33	-	-	-	4	1	3	1	3	1
KYOTO	3	-	70	-	2	-	35	14	1	-	1	-
OSAKA	1	-	66	1	4	-	63	15	1	-	1	-
KYOGO	2	-	29	1	3	1	28	10	3	2	3	2
KARA	-	-	4	-	-	-	8	2	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	5	1	-	-	7	1	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	4	-	-	-	17	6	1	1	1	1
SHIMANE	-	-	12	-	-	-	7	4	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	1	-	24	-	-	-	8	3	-	-	3	1
HIROSHIMA	-	-	16	-	-	1	17	4	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	10	-	-	-	14	1	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	20	-	1	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	19	-	1	-	15	6	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	8	-	-	-	5	2	2	1	4	1
FUKUOKA	-	-	21	1	1	-	30	6	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	5	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	14	-	-	-	16	6	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	1	-	1	1	14	8	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	8	-	-	-	3	1	1	1	1	1
MIZUZAKI	-	-	2	-	-	1	5	2	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	6	-	1	-	20	9	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	38	-	1834	22	70	19	1464	365	1444	246	1807	*298
DATE												
Current	2.5	-	3.7	0.0	4.7	1.3	3.0	0.7	96.7	16.5	3.7	0.6
Previous	2.6	0.1			4.8	1.2			22.8	3.1		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 14 August 1948
Continued

PREFECTURE	PNEUMONIA		INFLUENZA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	47	6507	-	146
AOMORI	14	1551	-	15
IWATE	1	1451	-	21
MIYAGI	11	2082	-	8
AKITA	12	1442	-	-
YAMAGATA	13	1142	-	9
FUKUSHIMA	28	2683	-	25
IBARAKI	8	3055	-	-
TOCHIGI	14	1749	-	45
GUMMA	14	1880	-	28
SAITAMA	10	1600	2	59
CHIBA	10	968	-	-
TOKYO	50	4839	1	125
KANAGAWA	8	2833	-	63
NIIGATA	45	*3534	1	47
TOYAMA	7	3197	-	30
ISHIKAWA	8	1756	-	76
FUKUI	7	*739	-	76
YAMANASHI	7	619	-	20
NAGANO	9	2176	-	32
GIFU	12	2097	-	54
SHIZUOKA	13	2108	-	21
AICHI	33	2697	1	74
MIE	7	1605	-	11
SHIGA	3	985	6	128
KYOTO	15	1343	-	115
OSAKA	9	2163	2	84
HYOGO	11	1152	-	8
NARA	2	397	1	9
WAKAYAMA	3	1852	-	62
TOTTORI	4	819	-	12
SHIMANE	8	2505	-	33
OKAYAMA	9	1466	1	42
HIROSHIMA	29	3072	6	276
YAMAGUCHI	5	1101	-	4
TOKUSHIMA	2	1858	-	67
KAGAWA	1	1049	-	10
EHIME	20	4315	-	137
KOCHI	11	1341	-	4
FUKUOKA	49	3777	-	303
SAGA	15	1702	-	10
NAGASAKI	7	1508	-	4
KUMAMOTO	11	1567	-	26
OITA	11	939	-	83
MIYAZAKI	4	708	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	20	1247	-	3
TOTAL	637	*91176	21	2405
RATE				
Current	42.7	185.0	1.4	4.9
Previous	43.3		0.6	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1946, 1947 and 1948

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Number for		
	14 Aug	16 Aug	17 Aug	First 33 weeks		
	1948	1947	1946	1948	1947	1946
Cases						
Diphtheria	136	263	477	10132	19598	31446
Dysentery	962	3734	5687	8407	20839	34244
Typhoid	338	822	1315	5701	10054	29402
Paratyphoid	78	203	268	1832	2726	5272
Smallpox	-	1	5	26	376	17630
Typhus Fever	-	4	27	451	986	30592
Malaria	248	456	1340	3490	8217	N.A.
Cholera	-	-	171	-	-	770
Scarlet Fever	38	54	20	1834	1786	1243
Epidemic Meningitis	70	51	27	1464	2754	1089
Jap. B. Encephalitis	1444	13	7	1807	27	N.A.
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

Deaths						
Diphtheria	9	30	23	930	1718	2686
Dysentery	235	625	888	2122	2602	4736
Typhoid	40	78	130	655	1150	3423
Paratyphoid	6	12	11	81	152	261
Smallpox	-	-	-	1	38	2694
Typhus Fever	-	-	7	33	81	2770
Malaria	1	-	4	19	16	NA
Cholera	-	-	73	-	-	302
Scarlet Fever	-	2	-	22	41	77
Epidemic Meningitis	19	22	6	365	868	287
Jap. B. Encephalitis	246	1	3	298	8	NA
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIOD 1946, 1947 and 1948

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Rates for		
	14 Aug	16 Aug	17 Aug	First 33 Weeks		
	1948	1947	1946	1948	1947	1946
Case Rates						
Diphtheria	9.1	17.6	33.0	20.6	39.7	66.0
Dysentery	64.4	249.6	393.8	17.1	42.2	71.9
Typhoid	22.6	55.0	91.1	11.6	20.4	61.7
Paratyphoid	5.2	13.6	18.6	3.7	5.5	11.1
Smallpox	-	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.8	37.0
Typhus Fever	-	0.3	1.9	0.9	2.0	64.3
Malaria	16.6	30.5	92.8	7.1	16.6	NA
Cholera	-	-	11.8	-	-	1.6
Scarlet Fever	2.5	3.6	1.4	3.7	3.6	2.6
Epidemic Meningitis	4.7	3.4	1.9	3.0	5.6	2.3
Jap B. Encephalitis	96.7	0.9	0.5	3.7	0.1	NA
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

Death Rates						
Diphtheria	0.6	2.0	1.6	1.9	3.5	5.6
Dysentery	15.7	41.8	61.5	4.3	7.3	9.9
Typhoid	2.7	5.2	9.0	1.3	2.3	7.2
Paratyphoid	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.5
Smallpox	-	-	-	0.0	0.1	5.7
Typhus Fever	-	-	0.5	0.1	0.2	5.8
Malaria	0.1	-	0.3	0.0	0.0	NA
Cholera	-	-	5.1	-	-	0.6
Scarlet Fever	-	0.1	-	0.0	0.1	0.2
Epidemic Meningitis	1.3	1.5	0.4	0.7	1.8	0.6
Jap. B. Encephalitis	16.5	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.0	NA
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN

WEEK ENDED 14 August 1948

(C) Current Cases
(T) Total cases for
year to date.

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		GONORRHEA		SYPHILIS	
	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)
HOKKAIDO	NR	680	NR	6102	NR	4757
AOMORI	7	289	56	2079	45	1364
IWATE	4	74	24	713	17	989
MIYAGI	7	259	39	1510	54	1474
AKITA	5	136	50	1706	51	1791
YAMAGATA	1	41	26	689	41	1475
FUKUSHIMA	7	295	53	2252	69	1879
IBARAKI	1	556	29	2290	34	2333
TOCHIGI	3	240	41	1974	75	2968
GUMMA	3	148	44	1575	66	1828
SAITAMA	4	234	60	1467	59	1487
CHIBA	8	*880	50	*5641	52	*4825
TOKYO	28	1244	266	8704	216	9667
KANAGAWA	25	1325	240	9334	184	6282
NIIGATA	3	342	33	2374	43	2593
TOYAMA	4	201	48	1720	62	1899
ISHIKAWA	5	280	17	1572	21	1377
FUKUI	NR	*115	NR	*1006	NR	*1107
YAMANASHI	2	102	32	971	26	711
NAGANO	3	175	74	5432	90	4254
GIFU	7	371	71	2211	34	1385
SHIZUOKA	4	398	61	3688	103	3938
AICHI	102	4919	245	13756	259	11859
MIE	7	417	37	*1743	69	2428
SHIGA	7	352	19	909	32	1013
KYOTO	9	1155	48	4847	73	4945
OSAKA	35	1229	182	6463	234	7781
HYOGO	24	1739	200	11137	326	15465
NARA	7	433	61	1660	54	1758
WAKAYAMA	23	575	39	2975	35	2005
TOTTORI	3	172	33	1677	23	1408
SHIMANE	1	75	10	620	21	662
OKAYAMA	16	698	75	3075	93	2793
HIROSHIMA	7	801	92	4657	88	3600
YAMAGUCHI	22	619	154	4597	75	3568
TOKUSHIMA	-	161	8	906	8	977
KAGAWA	2	259	17	841	21	1117
EHIME	7	247	58	1843	52	1853
KOCHI	-	166	24	1076	16	802
FUKUOKA	26	1818	203	9974	191	8362
SAGA	5	217	62	2455	37	1853
NAGASAKI	4	*462	61	*3734	59	*2835
KUMAMOTO	7	236	91	2621	70	2399
OITA	8	238	55	2068	69	1581
MIYAZAKI	1	102	28	1283	26	903
KAGOSHIMA	3	147	70	2404	64	1963
TOTAL	457	*25622	3186	*152331	3337	*144313
RATE						
Current	30.6	52.0	213.3	309.1	223.4	292.8
Previous	28.5		220.5		233.9	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND CASE RATES OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN FOR
COMPARABLE PERIODS 1946, 1947 and 1948

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Number for first 33 weeks		
	14 Aug 1948	16 Aug 1947	17 Aug 1946	1948	1947	1946
<u>Number</u>						
Chancroid	457	739	639	25622	25897	16042
Gonorrhea	3186	4453	2624	152331	131878	70880
Syphilis	3337	2849	1520	144313	89657	39468
<u>Rates</u>						
Chancroid	30.6	49.4	44.2	52.0	52.5	33.7
Gonorrhea	213.3	297.7	181.7	309.1	267.2	148.7
Syphilis	223.4	190.5	105.3	292.8	181.6	82.8

- Note: 1. There were no cases or deaths reported for plague.
2. Rates are the number of cases or deaths per 100,000 population, enumerated on 1 October 1947 and are computed on an annual basis.
3. A dash (-) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.
4. A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.
5. "NA" indicates data are not available.
6. "NR" indicates that no report was received.
7. *Cumulative figures adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.